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ex-Minister to Russia, Charles Emory Smith, and by Messrs. James M. Beck and Charles S. Keyser of the Philadelphia Bar. A series of resolutions was passed setting forth the value to civilization of the Pan-American Congress and of the Behring Sea Arbitration and expressing the judgment that the time has come when the United States should propose to the nations of the world to disarm. Greetings of Peace were sent to all the Peace Societies of the world.

Many of the newspapers of the country have grown very patriotic over the refusal of Mayor Stuart to allow the Universal Peace Union to hoist the Peace and Liberty Flag over Independence Hall during the celebration of the signing of the Pan-American Treaty. We notice in the letter of request sent to the Mayor that nothing was said about hauling "Old Glory" down. The request was simply to put up the peace flag. We wonder if all these papers know that the peace flag is the national flag, every star and stripe of it, with a simple white border added. We have no criticism of the Mayor. We think he did right, considering the matter of precedents; but we do not wish to see the peace flag located among a group of "rags" where it does not belong. It is nothing more than "Old Glory," with a little reinforcement of peaceful white.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D., the veteran missionary and diplomat, writes to the *Boston Journal* stating the position of the missionaries in reference to the trials and sufferings through which the Armenian Christians are now passing. The crisis causes them great sorrow and paralyzes missionary effort in that country. A revolutionary organization exists all over Turkey for securing freedom by force. This organization is small and there is no hope of its success in the way proposed. To invite a conflict under the circumstances is to invite universal slaughter of men, women and children. The American missionaries, he says, will not soil their record by connection with these revolutionary schemes. This would be contrary to all the principles of the gospel of peace. He thinks our Government might very properly unite with England in saying to the Porte that outrages on its Christian subjects must cease.

The Governments of both the United States and Great Britain are taking measures in good faith to carry out the provisions of the Paris decision for the protection of the seals in Behring Sea. Bills have been passed in Congress and in the British Parliament for this purpose, the provisions of which are virtually the same. Both countries will have a fleet of vessels in Behring Sea for the protection of the seals during the close season, that of the United States being considerably larger than the British. On the 10th of April President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas, An act of Congress entitled An act to give

effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Washington, Feb. 29, 1892, for the purpose of submitting to arbitration certain questions concerning the preservation of the fur seals, was approved April 6, 1894, and reads as follows:

(Here the act is quoted in full.)

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said act to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed, and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided; and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparatus, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited."

The *Golden Rule* of April 19th, commenting on an article in that number of the paper on "Modern Weapons of War," says:

"If with the advance in making the enginery of war there had been a like advance in the thirst for blood, the record would be a gloomy one indeed. These death-dealing monsters have sometimes been ironically called 'peace-makers;' and, as Mr. Rand suggests, their practical effect has seemed to be to cause a shrinking from actual warfare and an increased tendency to settle international disputes by arbitration. This, to be sure, is by no means the true way of removing the spirit of hate that is the cause of strife; yet one can hardly doubt that all the inventions of the age, even those for the express purpose of war, are being providentially used in some way to bring about the reign of the Prince of Peace. It has happened in times past that the very metal that has been used to send a shrieking message of hate has at another time rung out the invitation to listen to the gospel's message of peace and good will; so we may look with confident hope for the day when the millions that are now being spent for the weapons of death may be devoted to spreading throughout the world the word of life."

The ceremonies in New York on April 4th in memory of Kossuth were opened at sunrise by the placing of the white-bordered flag of liberty and peace at half mast on the Pulitzer building. While the various societies which took part in the parade were passing in review, the Columbian Liberty Bell was tolled ninety-two times to indicate Kossuth's age.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The tariff bill has been the occasion of an immense amount of talk in the Senate during the past month. Speeches, some of them notable ones, have been made by Voorhees, Allison, Lodge, Hill, Morrill, Mills and others. The bill will not be disposed of for some weeks yet. It is understood that the Democratic Senators have reached an agreement as to a modified form of the bill which they will practically all support.

The Coxey movement has awakened the attention of the whole country. It has proved a veritable sensation. Some have laughed over it, others have scolded, others have derided; others still have grown serious and philos-

ophized; but everybody has given attention to the movement. The spectacle of considerable bodies of "the people," as Senator Allen calls them, marching on Washington from distant parts of the land, with energy enough to trudge all this distance, sleeping in barns, persuading good people along the way to feed them, capturing railroad trains and getting free rides, shut out of towns by city officials, blockaded by snow in the mountains, declining offers of work, fighting with city marshals, riding on canal boats as freight, but still marching on to Washington six thousand strong — even the grave senators at the Capitol have been obliged to give attention to this curious, serio-comic, social phenomenon. The "uprising" will probably disappear as suddenly as it came, like a crowd which gathers about a fire, but it will be a long time before the people of this country will cease trying to find the causes and the cure for such events. The social conditions through which we are passing are of a very serious character, and one may be excused if he is not able on the spot to explain satisfactorily to himself the Coxey phenomenon.

A resolution has passed the United States Senate recommending that permission be obtained of Mexico for the coining of Mexican dollars by the mints of this country, and the President has been instructed to open negotiations with the Mexican authorities to obtain the desired permission. The reason for this action is that the Mexican dollar is the unit and standard of value in China, which absorbs large quantities of foreign silver, and that in this way a new market will be opened up for our own silver. The Chinese government will have no other coin as its standard except the old fashioned Mexican dollar which it adopted when the country first opened its ports to European nations. The Mexican mints can coin only about \$25,000,000 a year, which is not sufficient to supply the demand. The Senate resolution proposes to pay Mexico the seigniorage of 4.40 per cent. which it demands at its own mints. Mexico will lose nothing in any way and will gain the amount of the seigniorage if she accepts the proposition, and the United States will gain both a wider market for its silver and an increase of its trade with China. The Senate proposition has the practically unanimous support of men of all parties, and it looks to us like an excellent and brotherly arrangement all round. It is not yet known what Mexico will do.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passed a bill giving municipal suffrage to women, by a vote of 90 to 79, on the 29th of March. The bill was defeated in the Senate on the 5th of April by a vote 23 to 13.

The action of the House of Representatives on the 17th of April ought to settle for all time to come in this country the meaning of a quorum. After a stormy caucus meeting of the Democrats, in which the principle

of the rule used in the last Congress was adopted, the House by an overwhelming majority decided that members present should be counted whether they vote or not. This is a triumph of common sense over mere politics. The Republicans will now have to take their own medicine and quit at least a part of their filibustering—a thing which, if ever justifiable, is only so in the most extreme cases of danger of bad legislation.

The South Carolina State Dispensary liquor law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground that it creates a State monopoly. This decision was reached on several cases brought before the court as attacks upon the law of 1892 whose provisions were essentially re-enacted in the law of 1893. The court in delivering its opinion said that the constitutional objections were as valid against the latter as against the former. It is much to be regretted that this decision could not have been reached before the liquor war at Darlington which resulted in the loss of some lives and in the creation of an immense amount of ill-feeling.

If the decision of the South Carolina court is good law, the effort to introduce the Norwegian system into this country will almost certainly fail. If the State has no legal right to monopolize the business of liquor selling, what shall be said of its moral right to throw the sanctions of law around the dangerous and seductive business of liquor drinking?

Hawaii finds herself in great perplexity in her endeavors to reestablish constitutional government on a republican basis. On the 2nd of May an election will occur of eighteen delegates from the different islands who shall meet in convention with the President, four members of the Executive Council and fourteen of the Advisory Council to frame a constitution. Qualified voters are being registered, every one of whom is required to take an oath to renounce Monarchy and support the Provisional Government. The presence of large numbers of Chinamen, Japanese and other foreigners in the Islands makes the question as to whom suffrage shall be given a very delicate one. We shall await with the deepest interest the results of the Constitutional Convention.

Greece has been visited with a very destructive earthquake. Scores of lives have been lost and much property destroyed in Athens, Thebes and other cities.

On April 21st a great coal strike commenced, extending over large portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, and parts of Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Alabama, Colorado and Indian Territory. The strike will involve nearly two hundred thousand miners. The principal purpose of the strike is to secure the privilege of conferences for the arrangement of the terms on which operations shall be carried on.

The April storm was one of the most disastrous of recent years. Nearly the whole coast of the North Atlantic was strewn with wrecks and the loss of life was very great. The stoutest ships found difficulty in weathering the storm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WORLD'S FEDERATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

The destiny of the future is in the hands of the young people of the present. This thought led to the holding of a Congress of Representative Youths last summer in the Art Institute in Chicago during the sessions of the Auxiliary Congresses of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Of all the numerous Congresses held in Chicago, numbering in all two hundred and ten, and embracing nearly every topic of discussion and consideration, no one Congress up to that date was more enthusiastically welcomed or more largely attended than the Congress of Representative Youths, except the Woman's Congress.

There were forty-five hundred accredited delegates, and representative men and women from many parts of the world sent kindly greetings.

This movement seemed to bind the young people of the world in one common brotherhood as the delegates were appointed from Europe, Asia, Australia and the West Indies. Many were unable to come but the principle of brotherly love and peace was nevertheless conveyed by the appointment, acceptance and message. It has been therefore considered best by the leaders of that Congress, to carry on an extension of the movement, a perpetuation of that work, under the title of The World's Federation of Young People, and classify the organization with departments of Religion, Education, Temperance, Peace and Arbitration, Literature, Art and Music. Eligibility to the position of delegate to succeeding Congresses (which it is proposed to hold) will be decided by a competitive examination on any one of the subjects comprised in the department of which the aspirant is a member.

At the close of the Congresses, The World's Congress Auxiliary was made permanent under the name of the World's Congress Fraternity and each of the more than two hundred committees (with its own great achievements) was requested to continue its labors in any direction it chose. This new organization is therefore only carrying out the wish of the president, Mr. C. C. Bonney.

The officers of this organization are Rev. F. Frederick Bliss, President; Miss Alice M. Guernsey, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby, Secretary; Mr. W. T. Hughes, Treasurer; also an Executive Committee.

The Department of Peace in this Youths' Federation is under the charge of Mrs. Ormsby. It is her desire to organize the young people into Peace Legions and all the many delegates who came to the Youths' Congress last summer will be charter members of the Federation.

The Peace flag that she presented to them at the Congress will be the banner of the legions and the badge of the members.

Peace meetings of young people will be held; peace literature, as far as possible, distributed, and peace principles disseminated.

Military training in schools will be disapproved of by the members of the Peace Legions who are to promise not to join military companies.

Membership in the Peace Society of Young People will mean membership in the Federation and will entitle the young person to all the privileges of the organization.

At the earliest possible date a rally of the members will be held in Chicago.

For particulars address

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was not for their native lands alone that Plato, Descartes, and Kant dived so deeply into the science of philosophy. Shakespeare and Molière, after having been the delight of their contemporaries, have for us still the same charm; and the great writers, who in the olden days made the names of Athens and Rome illustrious, not only served their own countries well, but their works are still a study and wonder of Europe. To conclude, the incomparable painters and sculptors of whom Greece, Italy, and France are so proud, have not, in dying, ceased to be serviceable to men. Thanks to the marvellous progress in the art of engraving, their artistic influence has never been greater.

You will perceive, also, that in the same way moral progress is advanced. For it cannot be without advantage to your own personal improvement that you are a witness of acts of devotion, courage, perseverance, loyalty, even of simple politeness, or that you have read an account of them; thus individuals exercise a moral influence upon each other. It was not in vain that millions of slaves and serfs, ground down under the hand of tyrannical masters, have watered with their blood a soil which bore nothing for them; it has not been in vain that thousands of Christians, victims of religious persecutions, were burnt at the stakes of the Middle Ages. In all times these sad excesses have revolted the consciences of all true and right-minded people, and public opinion growing stronger from age to age has at last asserted itself, and has brought about the triumph of that justice and liberty which we enjoy to-day without having suffered in order to obtain it.

Thus it may be seen how many bonds unite men through space and time, and how all men — those who are alive to-day, and those who are no longer with us — form but one single family.

Take a handful of earth from the first field you come to; there is not one of these little grains of dust, not one of these little pebbles in your hand, but recalls the labors of our forefathers. Their ploughshare has often turned them over, the land all around has become fertile by the sweat of their brow. Whole generations of workers have spent themselves in breaking up, cleaning and fertilizing the soil, of which we enjoy the fruits, egoists as we are, without a thought of those to whom we owe them. The corn which makes our bread, the vegetables, fruits, numberless plants, domestic animals — the companions of our toil and furnishing food for our table — all these things have been patiently acquired by our fathers, whose fortunate heirs we are. Even the simplest article of clothing and the commonest cooking utensil are the outcome of a long series of persevering efforts,